CURRENCY REFORM

REPORT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS MONETARY COMMISSION.

ITS ARGUMENT AND ITS PLAN.

FIRMER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOLD STANDARD URGED.

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

AN END TO THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS RECOMMENDED.

Plan for a New Banking System Very Similar to That Recommended by Secretary Gage-New Division of the Treasury Department.

Washington, Jan. 2.-The report of the monetary commission, containing the plan of currency reform proposed by it, together with a full discussion of the subject and mass of valuable statistics and other information has been sent out by the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. Following are the main points of the argument and the plan in detail:

"The most serious evil of our present situation is the threatened degradation of our monetary standard. The concurring habits of individual man-

kind fix the standard by which to measure the value of labor and property. "Governments cannot try to change this standard without making mischlef.

"The standard thus fixed is now gold. This is a fact of civilization.
"Government, if it serves the people well,

accepts this fact and records it in law. 'As an immediate means toward this end we recommend that it shall be provided by law that all obligations of the United States, existing and future, shall be payable in gold except when otherwise expressly provided. By the wise and courageous action of its executive officers the government has upheld that standard by paying its obligations in gold. But until such payment is required by law, and the door thus closed to all question as to the meaning of the word 'coin' in the obligations of the government, we shall not have an established gold standard in the full sense of those words.

Our Demand Obligations.

'At the present time the government has no fund for the payment of its demand obligations except the general balance in the treasury applicable alike to the payment of all dues. Our revenues are uncertain in amount; our expenditures are large and growing, and liable to vary. It is, therefore, uncertain whether we shall have at any particular time an adequate fund for the redemption of the demand obligations without recourse to borrowing. Borrowing is an ineffectual resource, because, under the law as it stands, the notes which have been paid must be returned to circulation, and so may be used over and over to draw out the borrowed gold. The issue of bonds, moreover, rests with the executive department, and whether it will be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views the treasury applicable alike to the payment, and whether it will be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views and discretion of the officials at the head of that department. More serious still is the fact that it is in the power of the executive department, as the law now stands, to used whether the government notes shall be paid in gold or in silver. An end should be put to this anomalous and hazardous situation by making specific and adequate provision for the payment of the demand obligations, and directing in the law that such payment shall be in gold at the demand of the holder.

Danger in Greenbacks.

"A paper currency issued by the government and circulating year after year without redemption, educates the people in false notions concerning money. It appears to those who do not look at it critically to derive its value from the 'government stamp.' It ceases to be regarded as a promise to pay money, and seems to pos-sess the virtue of money in and of itself. And it is so easy to create it that when times grow hard the call for more is per-fectly natural. There can be no doubt that the aberration of judgment on the money question by so many of our people in recent years has been largely due to cating influences of the greenback currency.

Such a currency also lacks the importsuch a currency also lacks the important quality of automatic adaptability to the varying demands of business. A paper currency created by legislation is fixed in volume by the law of its creation, and can neither contract nor expand in response to those varying conditions which are bound to occur in the affairs of men.

"More important than this is the fact the second course of the contract of that such a currency puts upon the gov-ernment a burden in the maintenance of the credit of all the financial institutions of the credit of all the financial institutions of the country. If the government should fail to redeem its notes, all bank notes, bank deposits, insurance losses, and debts and dues of every kind not specifically payable in gold, would be payable in the depreciated paper or in silver. Every passing incident, therefore, which raises an apprehension, however slight, of a possibility, however remote, that the government may be un-able or unwilling to maintain gold pay-ment of its obligations sends a nervous tremor through the whole business system of the country.

The Necessity for Confidence.

"Sovereign government cannot be compelled to pay its debts; it pays them only when it wills to do so; and the existence of

when it wills to do so; and the existence of doubt in the public mind as to the continuance of the will of our government to pay its demand obligations in money satisfactory to the holders thereof is a serious drag on business enterprise.

The existence of a large outstanding debt payable on demand is also a source of weakness to the government in its international relations. Modern warfare is so expensive that it is almost as much a matter of money as men. A nation suddenly confronted by the alternative of war or dishonor would be greatly handleapped by a large demand debt which it must provide for at once. Great additional force is given to this consideration by the fact that it would be scarcely possible for this nation to engage in war in its present situation—counting as part of the situation the imperfect development of clear conceptions on the subject of money in the minds of the people without a suspension of specie payments and a resort to further issues of government notes. There is no doubt that it our government were relieved of the stream of the server relieved of the server of overnment notes. There is no doubt that f our government were relieved of its exif our government were relicied of its existing demand obligations, and our currency system put in working order upon a gold basis, it would be entirely possible for us to ro through a war without suspension of specie payment, or any derangement of our monetary system. If war should come, the value to the country of the ability to thus avoid the indirect losses following from depreciated currency, inflated prices and financial demoralization would prices from depreciated currency, inflated prices and financial demoralization would be so great that the burden of paying off now

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICUBA (ointment), the great skin cure CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief. and point to a speedy cure of torturing, dis-figuring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DEGG AND CHEM. CORF., Sole Props., Boston. Bow to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies, free. SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors-How a Cure

Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned.' WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take,

our demand obligations would be as noth

An Immense Load to Carry.

"We have a total volume of paper and silver in circulation amounting to \$908,728,-87, all resting for its value on the credit

silver in circulation amounting to \$908.728,.087, all resting for its value on the credit of the government, less only the bullion value of the silver. That credit is maintainable only as a whole. The paper of the United States could not be dishonored and its silver upheld. It is necessary, therefore, that the government should keep a large reserve fund in gold. Such a fund in the hands of the government is defenseless against attack. In countries where the government has no demand debt outstanding, and the gold reserve is held by banks, the nation's stock of gold is capable of some degree of protection through the rate of interest charged for loans. But our government has no such resource. Its great gold reserve is an open mine free to all who bring its notes. And as the entire monetary system of the country hangs upon that one reserve, the situation is one of uncertainty and hazard against which no insurance is possible. "As against these serious disadvantages there is no advantage which can possibly be claimed for paper money in the form of government notes over any other form of government notes over any other form of paper money equally good, except the saving of interest on so much of the public debt as is represented by the notes. But this supposed economy is more apparent than real. Indeed, when we consider all the facts, such notes are an extremely costly form of money.

Protecting the Gold Reserve. "In order to create the gold reserve required for resumption in 1879, bonds were sold to the amount of \$95,000,000. Durwere sold to the amount of \$55,000,000. During 1834-85-95, \$262,315,400 more were sold to protect the same reserve. The situation was then complicated by a deficit in the revenue, and it may be said that the necessity for the later sales arose partly from that cause. Not to enter upon that question closely, it is clear that with interest to pay on \$357,000,000 of indebtedness incurred chiefly, if not wholly, in consequence of the existence of the government notes, and \$100,000,000 of reserve lying idle in the treasury, the saving in interest by the United States notes is a small gain compared with the unending burden of providing for their redemption. We have already redeemed them in gold nearly twice over-\$454,881,015 since 1879—and they are all outstanding yet.

over-\$548,681,016 since 1879—and they are all outstanding yet.

"Worse than this, however, is the injury which results from the element of uncertainty which is inseparable from such a currency. Such injury is none the less real because it may be unperceived. It may go along unnoticed, like friction in machinery or malaria in the air, but it has its effect nevertheless; and when it reaches an acute manifestation, such as we have experienced within the last five years, the loss occasioned is beyond comyears, the loss occasioned is beyond com

The Silver Currency.

"We have \$354 355 031 of notes of \$5 and under, and \$60,196,788 of silver dollars in actual circulation, making a total of \$414,-551.819 of current money in use, exclusive gold, in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. O This is an excessive quantity to have at the existing discrepancy between their legal and actual value. But with further coinage of them discontinued, and their parity assured by the exchange of gold for them on demand, it is better to retain them as they are than to attempt a final solution at this time of the problem which they present. By withdrawing all sliver certificates over \$5, and all other notes under \$10, a place will be made for nearly all the sliver dollars in a way which will give the country the full benefit of them for current use without imposing upon the treasury and without imposing upon the treasury any serious burden in their maintenance.

Proposed Banking System.

"The chief difference of the proposed from the existing system of bank notes is that it gradually does away with the rethat it gradually does away with the requirement that there shall be a deposit of bonds with the government as a condition for the issuance thereof. As now, the notes are to be a first lien upon all the resources of the banks, including the stockholders' liabilities. This change is necessary, because of the scarcity of United States bonds, and the attempt to substitute other bonds would lead to many evils. The change is wise because it permits the issuance of note in the way and at the time when, and for the purpose for which, they would be issued under natural conditions, if no law prevented. Such a system would more perfectly than any other give the country a circulating medium; it would readily and quickly adjust itself from scason to season to meet the wants of the business of the country requiring bank notes for its convenient transaction. Under the present system, the problem presented to a bank, when its customers call for currency, is not the amount of its own assets, but its ability and desire to make an investment in something quite apart from its usual business as a bank, in order that it may be in a position to provide a man who wishes to move property or employ labor with the tools most convenient at the time for his purpose.

Notes Would Be Safe. quirement that there shall be a deposit of

Notes Would Be Safe.

"Notes secured as herein provided cannot fail to be safe, because, being based upon all the resources of all the banks is-suing them, they are based upon the whole suing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country, and that business is the thing which gives life and value to all securities, government, municipal, railway and individual obligations. Should all the resources of the banks ever so shrink in value as not to be ample security for the amount of notes that could be issued under this plan, then all other securities, even government bonds, would become valueless. The banks are bound together for the security of these notes to accomplish the same purpose that the deposit of bonds is intended to accomplish, namely, to guard against loss, through the misfortune or bad management of single banks, and thus save the holder of a bank note the need of ascertaining the standing of any bank. The objection that is sometimes made that the larger banks in the great cities would not issue notes because of an apprehended liability for other banks, is shown by statistics to be groundless, 1800 was the year of largest bank failures; but had all the banks of the country then issued notes up to 80 per cent of their capital, the amount of their assessment to make good the ascertained deficiencies of that year up to the time of the comptroller's report of 18%, would have been only a small fraction of 1 per cent, thad 80 per cent of the capital of all national banks been issued in notes upon the proposed plan since the beginning of the national banking system in 1862, the assessment upon the banks annually would have been an amount so insignificant that it need not be taken into account.

"If these resources of the country banks are insufficient security for this amount of notes, they will be insufficient only because there would then be such a condition of business paralysis that government, municipal and railway bonds would be valueless, and also few if any banks in the reserve cities would remain solvent. The occurrence of this disaster is so improbable that its consideration may be dismissed. In some quarters fear is expressed that there would be an undue expansion u business of the country, and that business is the thing which gives life and value

will use that credit; he can use it equally well for most purposes if the loan is placed to the credit of his account by the bank making the loan to him, or by some other bank or by a private person.

Plan of Currency Reform. "First-The existing gold standard shall maintained; and to this end the standard unit of value shall continue, as now, to consist of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 grains of pure gold as now represented by the one-tenth part of the eagle. All obligations for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity to the standard aforesaid; but the provision shall not be deemed to affect the present legal tender quality of the silver coinage of the United States, or of their paper currency having the quality of legal tender. All obligations of the United States for the payment of money now existing, or hereafter entered into, shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed, and held, to be payable in gold coin of the United States, as defined in the standard aforesaid. "Second—(In substance.) Gold coinage as now. unit of value shall continue, as now, to

now.
"Third—No silver dollars shall be hereafter coined.
"Fourth, fifth and sixth—(In substance,) Coinage and redemption of subsidiary and minor coins as now.

New Treasury Division.

"Seventh-There shall be created a sepa rate division in the treasury department, to be known as the division of issue and reto be known as the division of issue and redemption, under the charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States, who shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

"Eighth—To this division shall be committed all functions of the treasury department pertaining to the issue and redemption of notes or certificates, and to the exchange of coins; and this division shall have the custody of the guaranty and redemption funds of the national banks, and shall conduct all the operations of redeeming national bank notes, as prescribed by law; and to this division shall be transferred all gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, all silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, all United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, and all silver dollars and silver bullion held against outstanding treasury notes of 1896, and all subsidiary and minor coins needed for the issue and exchange of such coins, and the funds deposited with the treasury for the liquidation of national bank notes. All accounts relating to the business of this division shall be kept entirely apart and distinct from those of the fiscal departments of the treasury; and the accounts relating to the national banks shall be separate and apart from all other accounts.

As to the Gold Reserve. lemption, under the charge of an assistant

As to the Gold Reserve. "Ninth-A reserve shall be established in this division by the transfer to it by the treasurer of the United States from the treasurer of the United States from the general funds of the treasury of an amount of gold in coin, and bullion, equal to 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of both the United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1839, outstanding, and a further sum in gold equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of the coinage of silver dollars. This reserve shall be held as a common fund, and used solely for the redemption of such notes and in exchange for such notes; and for silver, and subsidiary and minor coin. "Tenth—It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve in the division of issue and redemption at such sum as shall secure the certain and immediate redemption of all notes and silver dollars presented, and for this purpose he shall from time to time, as needed, transfer from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption any surplus revenue not otherwise appropriated and in addition thereto he shall be authorized to issue and seeded, transfer from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption any surplus revenue not otherwise appropriated and in addition thereto he shall be authorized to issue and sell, whenever it is in his judgment necessary for that purpose, bonds of the United States bearing interest not exceeding 3 per cent, running twenty years, but redeemable in gold coin, at the option of the United States, after one year, and the proceeds of all such sales shall be paid into the division of issue and redemption for the purposes aforesald.

Certificates of Indebtedness. general funds of the treasury of an amount

Certificates of Indebtedness

"Eleventh-To provide for any temporary deficiency which may at any time exist in the fiscal department of the treasury of the United States the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable in from one to five years after their date, to the bearer, of the denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, with interest at a rate not to exceed 2 per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for lawful money at the treasury department, and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select, And such certificates shall have the like privileges and exemptions provided in the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870.

"Twelfth—Wheneyer money is to be borof the United States the secretary of the

leges and exemptions provided in the act of authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870.

"Twelfth—Whenever money is to be borrowed on the credit of the United States, the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized, instead of issuing the usual forms of engraved bonds, upon receiving lawful money of the United States in sums of not less than \$50 in any single payment to cause a record of all such payments to be made in books to be kept for that purpose in Washington, and thereafter from time to time, to pay to those so registered on such books interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum in gold coin, on the amount with which they shall severally stand credited on such books in the same manner and at the same dates as if they were the holders and owners of registered bonds of the United States; and he shall also pay to those so registered the principal sum originally deposited, in gold coin, at the date of maturity of such insertibed loans. Suitable arrangements shall be made at each and every money order postofile in the United States for receiving such payments into the transfer, on proper identification, of any inscription on the books in Washington, or of any part thereof not less than afty dollars (\$50). No interest shall accrue or be paid on inscriptions which shall have been reduced below fifty dollars (\$50). No charge of any kind shall be made by any department or officer of the government for any service in connection with the receipt or transmission of the lawful money, nor in the transfer of inscriptions on the books at Washington.

of the lawful money, nor in the transfer of inscriptions on the books at Washington.

Duties of the New Division. "Thirteenth-The division of issue and re demption shall on demand at Washington, and at such subtreasuries of the United States as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time designate— "(a) Pay out gold cein for gold certificates.
"(b) Pay out gold coin in redemption of United States notes or treasury notes of

1890.

"(c) Pay out silver dollars for silver certificates of any denomination.

"(d) Issue silver certificates of denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, in exchange for silver dollars and for silver certificates in denominations above \$5. nations above \$5.
"(e) Pay out gold coin in exchange for sil-

"(e) Pay out gold coin in exchange for suver dollars.
"(f) Pay out silver dollars in exchange for gold coin, United States notes or treasury notes.
"(g) Pay out United States notes or treasury notes, not subject to immediate cancellation, in exchange for gold coin.
"(h) Pay out and redeem subsidiary and minor coins as provided by existing laws.
"(i) Pay out United States notes in exchange for currency certificates.

Notes to Be Paid Only for Gold.

"Fourteenth-United States notes or treas ury notes once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold coin, unless there out again except for gold coin, unless there shall be an accumulation of such notes in the division of issue and redemption which cannot then be cancelled under the provisions of the act, in which case the secretary of the treasury shall have authority, if in his judgment that course is necessary for the public welfare, to invest the same or any portion thereof in bonds of the United States for the benefit of the redemption fund; such bonds to be held in the division of issue and redemption, and not for any other nurrose.

other purpose.
"Fifteenth-The secretary of the treasury "Fifteenth—The secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the division of issue and redemption; and the proceeds in gold of such sales shall be placed to the account of the gold reserve in the division of issue and redemption."

"Sixteenth-The gold certificates and cur-rency certificates shall, whenever presented and paid or received in the treasury, be retired and not reissued.

Greenbacks to Be Canceled.

"Seventeenth-No United States note or reasury note of 1890 of a denomination less than \$10 shall hereafter be issued; and sil-

treasury note of 1859 of a denomination less than \$10 shall hereafter be issued; and silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, against silver dollars held by or deposited in the treasury.

"Eighteenth—The assistant treasurer in charge of the division of issue and redemption shall, on demand, pay in gold coin all United States notes and treasury notes presented for payment, and as paid cancel the same up to the amount of \$50,000,000. After that amount shall have been paid and cancelled, he shall then from time to time cancel such further amounts of notes so paid as shall equal, but not exceed, the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of the proposed act.

"Nineteenth—If at the end of five years next after the taking effect of the proposed act any United States notes or treasury notes shall be outstanding, a sum not exceeding one-lifth of such outstanding amount shall be retired and cancelled each

year thereafter; and at the end of ten years after the passage of the proposed act the United States notes and treasury notes then outstanding shall cease to be legal tender for all debts public and private except for dues to the United States. "Twentieth—The secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, transfer from surplus revenue in the general treasury to the division of issue and redemption any United States notes which on such transfer could then lawfully be cancelled under the provisions of the proposed act if they had been redeemed on presentation; and when so transferred the same shall be cancelled. The secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, whenever there may be United States notes or treasury notes in the general treasury which are not available as surplus revenue, and which upon transfer to the division of issue and redemption could then lawfully be cancelled under the provisions of the act, may exchange such notes with the division of issue and redemption, for gold coin, and such notes shall thereupon be cancelled.

"Twenty-first—(In substance.) Vested rights not to be affected.

New Banking System.

New Banking System. "Twenty-second-The total issues of any national bank shall not exceed the amount of its paid-up and unimpaired capital, exdusive of so much thereof as is invested cinsive of so much thereof as is invested in real estate. All such notes shall be of uniform design and quality, and shall be made a first lien upon all assets of the issuing bank, including the personal liability of its stockholders. No such notes shall be of less denomination than \$10.

"Twenty-third—Up to an amount equal to 25 per cent of the capital stock of the bank (the whole of its capital being unimpaired), the notes issued by it shall not exceed the value of United States bonds, to be fixed as hereimafter provided, deposited with the treasurer of the United States. The additional notes authorized may be issued without further deposit of bonds.
"Beginning five years after the passage of the proposed act, the amount of bonds required to be deposited before issuing notes in excess thereof, shall be reduced each year by one-fifth of the 25 per cent of capital herein provided for; and thereafter any bank may at any time withdraw any bonds deposited in excess of the requirements thereof.

Graduated Circulation Tax. real estate. All such notes shall be o

Graduated Circulation Tax.

"Twenty-fourth-Every national bank shall pay a tax at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable monthly, upon the amount of its notes outstanding in excess of 60 per cent and not in excess of 80 per of 60 per cent and not in excess of 80 per cent of its capital, and a tax at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable monthly, upon the amount of its notes outstanding in excess of 80 per cent of its capital.

"Twenty-lifth—Any bank may deposit any lawful money with the treasurer of the United States for the retirement of any of its notes; and every such deposit shall be treated as a reduction of its outstanding notes to that extent; and the tax above provided for shall cease as of the first of the following month on an equal amount of its notes.

its notes.
"Twenty-sixth—The secretary of the treasury shall annually fix the value of each series of bonds of the United States bearing a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent as equalized upon the rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum, and such valuation as fixed by the secretary on this basis. of 3 per cent per annum, and such valuation as fixed by the secretary on this basis shall be the valuation at which the bonds will be receivable upon deposit. Bonds payable at the option of the government shall be receivable at 35 per cent of their then market value as determined by the secretary of the treasury. If any bonds shall be issued hereafter payable at a date named and bearing interest at 3 per cent or less, they shall be receivable at par.

Circulation Guaranty Fund. "Twenty-seventh-The comptroller of the currency shall from time to time, as called or, issue to any bank, the capital of which is full paid and unimpaired, any of the notes herein elsewhere provided for, on the payment to the treasurer of the United payment to the treasurer of the United States, in gold coin, of 5 per cent of the amount of notes thus called for, which payments shall go into a common guaranty fund, for the prompt payment of the notes of any defaulted national bank. Upon the failure of any bank to redeem its notes, they shall be paid from the said guaranty fund, and forthwith proceedings shall be taken to collect from the assets of the bank and from the stockholders thereof, if necessary, a sum sufficient to repay to said guaranty fund the amount thereof that shall have been used to redeem said notes;

said guaranty fund the amount thereof that shall have been used to redeem said notes; and also such further sum as shall be adequate to the redemption of all the unpaid notes of said bank outstanding.

"Twenty-eighth—Persons who, having been stockholders of the bank, have transferred their shares, or any of them, to others, or registered the transfer thereof, within sixty days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, shall be liable to all calls on the shares held or subscribed for by them, as if they held such shares at the time of if they held such shares at the time of if they held such shares at the time of suspension of payment, saving their recourse against those by whom such shares were then actually held. So long as any obligation of the bank shall remain unsatisfied, the liability of each stockholder shall extend to, but not exceed in the whole, an amount equal to the par of his stock.

In Case Guaranty Fund Fails.

"Twenty-ninth-If the said guaranty fund of 5 per cent of all the notes outstanding shall become impaired by reason of payments made to redeem said notes as herein provided, the comptroller of the currency shall make an assessment upon all th banks, in proportion to their notes then outstanding, sufficient to make said fund equal to 5 per cent of said outstanding

outstanding, sufficient to make said fund equal to 5 per cent of said outstanding notes.

"Any bank may deposit any lawful money with the treasurer of the United States for the retirement of any of its notes, or return its own notes for cancellation; where upon the comptroller shall direct the repayment to such bank of whatever sum may be the unimpaired portion of said bank's contribution to the guaranty fund on account of said notes.

"Any portion of the guaranty fund may be invested in United States bonds in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

"The taxes on circulation, provided for in paragraph 24, as well as the interest accruing from investment of any part of the guaranty fund, shall be held in the division of issue and redemption in gold coin or in United States bonds in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and shall be a fund supplementary and in addition to the guaranty fund, to be used only in case said guaranty fund, shall ever become insufficient to redeem any bank notes issued hereunder, and it shall not be taken into account in estimating the amount of assessments necessary to replenish said guaranty fund, or in repayments to banks of their contributions to the guaranty fund.

"Thirtieth—The present system of na-

fund.

"Thirtieth—The present system of national bank note redemption should be continued, with a constantly maintained redemption fund of 5 per cent in gold coin, and with power conferred on the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to establish ad-ditional redemption agencies at any or all of the sub-treasuries of the United States, as he may determine.

Legal Tender Except for Duties. "Thirty-first-(In substance.) Notes to h

eccived by all national banks, and for revernment dues except duties on imports Thirty-second-National banks shall hold reserves in lawful money against their deposits of not less than 25 per cent and 15 per cent for the respective classes as now provided by law, at least one-fourth of which reserve shall be in coin, and held in the vaults of the bank. Neither the 5 per cent redemption fund nor the 5 per cent guaranty fund shall be counted as part of the reserve required. No bank shall count or report any of its own notes as a part of its cesh or cash assets on hands. "Thirty-third—Permit the organization of national banks with a capital stock of \$25,000 in places of 4,000 population or less. "Thirty-fourth—Provision should be made whereby branch banks may be established with the consent of the comptroller of the currency and approval of the secretary of the treasury. egerves in lawful money against their de

the treasury.

"Thirty-fifth—For the purpose of meeting the expenses of the treasury in connection with the national bank system, a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent per annum upon its franchises, as measured by the amount of its cupital, surplus and undivided profits, shall be imposed upon each bank.

"Thirty-sixth—So amend existing laws as to provide—

to provide—

"(a) For more frequent and thorough examination of banks.

"(b) For fixed salaries for bank examinre. "(c) To provide for rotation of examiners.

"(d) For public reports, regular or special, at the call of the comptroller of the

currency.

"(e) To make it penal for any bank to loan money, or grant any gratuity, to an examiner of that bank, and penal for such bank examiner to receive it.

"Thirty-seventh—(In substance.) Existing banks may accept provisions within one year. "Thirty-eighth—(In substance.) Existing banks which do not accept the new law within one year to be wound up.
"Thirty-ninth—(In substance.) State banks may come in, and proceedings there-

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by dis-ordered liver.

OUR CORN IN EUROPE

LAST YEAR 186,000,000 BUSHELS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

THANKS TO CHAS. J. MURPHY.

HIS PROPAGANDA IN BEHALF OF MAIZE IS BEARING FRUIT.

Foreign Response Was Slow, but It Is Believed That a Market for Much of the American Surplus Is at Last Assured.

Chicago, Jan. 2.-The tassel and the "silk" of the American cornstalk are now shaker in the summer breeze for Europe as well as America. For months a mighty stream of corn has poured out of Atlantic ports for all parts of the Old World. Last year the total exports of corn amounted to 186,000,000 bushels. ica ever had sent abroad before in a year But the constant going of ships with more cargoes shows that the foreign demand is still far from being supplied.

During the great famine in Ireland fifty years ago a cargo of corn was sent to re-lieve the distress, but the starving people did not know what the stuff was nor what to do with it. Now it is an out-of-the-way nook, indeed, where American corn is not used in some shape.

The growth in the figures of the exports

for the last six years is a remarkable story of development. It indicates changing conditions in Europe of great importance to the economists. In 1891 the United States exported 31,000,000 bushels, and in 1892 this country sent 77,000,000 bushels.

Then in 1893 the figures dropped back to 55,000,000. Another drop to 42,000,000 forlowed the next year. In 1895 the present re markable upturn began. The record for that year was about 61,000,000 bushels. In 1896 We doubled it, or nearly so, sending 116,600,000 bushels across selt water. It was far more than America had ever sold, but in 1897 the figures went 50 per cent higher. And it is still going. Millions of bushels are carried each week. Foreign countries apparently cannot get enough of our corn. many of their people it is potatoes, flour, drink, and glucose. It fattens their stock and feeds their beasts of burden. And best of all, for them it is the cheapest food in the world to-day for man and beast.

Murphy the Great Apostle.

The introduction of American corn into general use through European countries has been a slow and at times a discouraging matter. The great apostle in the cause wa Charles J. Murphy, who was sent as the American representative to a Scotch exposition some ten years ago. Mr. Murphy con-ceived the idea that by patient and intelligent efforts the people of Europe would become educated to the use of corn as a food. He appeared before the Chicago board of trade and received some encouragement Then the New York Produce exchange was convinced that Mr. Murphy was on the right track. The exchange gave him a financial backing which his enterprise needed. Next he interested Jerry Rusk, then secretary of agriculture. Mr. Murphy was given the government indorsement, which his project needed, and then started in to preach the gospel of American corn through Europe. He set up cooking places where Palatable cornbread always was to be had at Mr. Murphy's "free lunches." At first the people held aloof, but some were converted, and an inroad was made into the conservatism of both the English and Scotch.

Scotch.

In Germany Mr. Murphy succeeded in getting the government to try corn for the army rations, the trial order being for 20,000 bushels. The great mass of the people, however, were extremely slow in accepting the new substance in their food, and to this day the Germans have not taken much to corn. Many of them get it mixed in their cheap grades of flour, but they do not know it.

Takes Place of Potato.

Through England and Scotland corn has taken the place to some extent of the potato when that crop fails. It is slowly coming into general use, however, the amount of the grain now being used showing conductivate.

of the grain now being used showing con-clusively.

When J. Sterling Morton was secretary of agriculture the mission of Mr. Murphy was discouraged and the work of convert-ing Europe to the use of corn was official-ly given up. Secretary Morton could not see the benefits of the propaganda, al-though he was from Nebraska. The wis-dom of the mission upon which Mr. Murphy labored so long and laboriously became apparent years after he had given became apparent years after he had given surphy labored so long and laboriously became apparent years after he had given it up for lack of official encouragement. It was through his zeal and well directed endeavors that the American farmers found a market for a fair percentage of the corn represented in the exports of the closed year.

found a market for a fair percentage of the corn represented in the exports of the closed year.

Those who believe in Mr. Murphy say that the work ought to be now resumed by the new administration and nothing left undone to push the advantage already gained to the utmost. They claim American farmers can produce in corn the cheapest food to be had by Europeans and still have a profit in its raising.

Nearly all the corn shipped from America goes direct to Liverpool. The remainder goes to Cork "for orders." The trade is in the hands of a few big Liverpool houses with American connections. It is sent from that port throughout England and Scotland, where it has been largely used in the feeding of stock. In the fattening of hogs corn has been displacing barley meal, used from time immemorial in Great Britain for that purpose. It has found its way into the manufacture of glucose and starch. In American corn the queen's health is now drank, owing to the shortage of the rye crop.

When the potate crop is bad, as it was

when the potato crop is bad, as it was the last year through most of Europe, American corn fills in the place of potatoes for many purposes. It is said the Scot's oatmeal still holds its own against the usurper from the New World, but that is about the only cereal which has not felt the crowding influence of the American product.

Increasing Market for Surplus.

Increasing Market for Surplus.

A change in the crop conditions of Europe undoubtedly would result in a lessening of the exports of corn from this country the coming year, but it is believed an increasing market for the surplus of America has been developed, which is certain to maintain a steady growth, varying from year to year as the crop yields of various kinds vary through European countries. Only a great failure in the corn crop of America, which would advance the price beyond the reach of foreigners, would cause any great failing off in the call for the great cereal. At anything like the prices now being given it is thought an assured market has been secured.

If, as the friends of Mr. Murphy firmly believe, Europeans finally have taken to the use of corn for food, there is a field before the Western farmer which he did not dream of a decade ago. Corn does not grow to maturity sbroad, as frequent tests have shown. So the supply must continue to be cultivated here.

THE WAR ON BUCKET SHOPS. In Two Years 146 Have Been Closed in Chicago-Civic Federation's

Crusade.

Chicago, Jan. 2.-The crusade of the Civic Federation against the bucketshops has been unrelenting and the results ac-complished are embodied in the annual reoort of the committee on gambling of which John Hill, Jr., is chairman. In this report

John Hill, Jr., is chairman. In this report attention is called to the gradual disappearance of the bucketshop and the appearance in its place of the tape game, a form of gambling as insidious and disastrous as its predecessor.

Only twenty-nine concerns, bucketshops and tape games, are in actual operation in Chicago now, and they are all under investigation either by the federation or the postal authorities. In two years 146 of these concerns have been closed, the work being done by Mr. Hill for the federation.

Mr. Hill believes that eventually the crusade being made in Chicago will lead to national legislation against the bucketshop, and that it will be wiped out of existence. He quotes from a report of the postal authorities in commendation of the work being done by the Civic Federation in Chicago.

A woman who is weak, nervous and steepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Car-ter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, re-move nervousness and give strength and rest.

WILL ADVANCE UP THE NILE. Great Britain to Push Its Campaign in Egypt-French Close to

Khartoum. Cairo, Jan. 2.-A battalion of the Cameron Highlanders has been ordered to be in readiness to ascend the Nile a fortnight

London, Jan. 2.-A dispatch from Malta says that a battalion of the Scaforth High landers has been ordered to Egypt. The Cairo correspondent of the Dally Mail says, as part explanation of the British advance up the Nile, that it is believed French expeditions have arrived quite close to Khartoum. According to the same au thority, the British force will be command ed by Major General Sir Francis Grenfell. The Rome correspondent of the Daily

Mail says: "I learn from private sources that th Italian foreign office has received information that Emperor Menelik has sum moned the Abyssinians to arms in suppor of the French enterprises in equatoria Africa, and especially the plans of the Russian Count Leontieff, governor of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

"Menelik himself is setting out at the head of an army and it is believed the movement marks an expedition against the Anglophile, Ras Mangascira, whose prov Ince, Tiger, the negus wishes to annex. also hear that Menelik, calculating upon the remissness of the Italian government, purposes an advance toward the coast."

The Daily Mail, commenting editorially or the foregoing dispatches from Rome and Cairo, suggests that the Marchan expedi tion has gone beyond Fashoda and reached

"It is impossible," says the Daily Mail, for the expedition to have fought its way there and it can only have arrived in alliance with the khalifa, thus creating a very

scrious situation."

A dispatch from Cairo, via Paris, on Friday, announced that a French expedition had occupied Fashoda, on the Nile, about 400 miles south of Khartoum, and that it was reported among the natives that the French were descending the river.

TO RECLAIM ABANDONED FARMS New England's Barren Lands Are to Re Restocked and Rean-

erated. New York, Jan. 2.-New England's abandoned farms are to be reclaimed, re-stocked and re-operated on a plan that is primarily philanthropic, and, secondarily, commercial. A corporation has been formed with the secretary of the New York Stock exchange at its head, to purchase arable land and farm buildings in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hamp shire and Vermont, and to resell both on such terms as to attract purchasers in large cities, and so relieve the congested

centers of population.

The plan is indorsed by John Wanamaker, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Nathaniel S. Roseman, manager of the Hebrew charity fund, and William R. Sessions, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture. Officers will be appointed here to morrow.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of rich, fallow land, under cultiva-tion twenty years ago, lie idle to-day in the New England states, and it is the intention of those who have associated themselves together for the purpose to secure
by option and by outright purchase, all
or nearly all of this vast territory, and
te populate it with material drawn from
the crowded cities.

Missionary work will be commenced in
the large cities, principally New York and
Brooklyn, with the assistance of all the
organizations interested in bettering the
condition of society will be involved.

The president of the company is A. Willis
Lightbourn, secretary of the New York
Weol exchange. George M. Atkins is
treasurer, and Charles Roblee, general
manager. tention of those who have associated them-

manager.
President Lightbourn said of the scheme "Cur organization, while a business enter-prise, is founded on a basis of true public spirit, and its incorporation under the laws of the state of Maine is halled with delight throughout New England, for our success means the putting of new life and new blood into a territory whose fruitfulness should produce millions of revenue."

GREAT YEAR FOR MINING.

Zine and Lead Output of the Kansas-Missouri District Brought \$4,807,911.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 2 .- (Special.) With last week's output of the lead and zinc mines closes the greatest year in point of product and value, within the history of the Missouri-Kansas mining district, put of the mines having sold for \$4,807,911. or nearly \$1,000,000 more than the output of 1896 which brought the sum of \$3,867,595. The past week's output was good con-sidering the unfavorable condition of the weather and the fact that Saturday was generally observed as a holiday and most

of the mines were not in operation on that

of the mines were not in operation on that day.

The top price paid for zinc ore was \$24 per ton, in the bin, the same as the preceding week, at which price five carloads of the Joplin product, nine carloads of the Cotts City product and one each of the Carthage and Oronogo product were sold. The prevailing price was \$23 per ton for choice ore.

Lead ore brought \$22.50 per 1.000 pounds, in the bin, it having dropped 50 cents.

For the corresponging week of 1896 zinc ore brought \$23 per ton, in the bin, and lead ore, \$16.50 per 1.000 pounds, delivered.

Local smelters have been doing little buying of lead ore for the past month, consequently most of that ore goes to \$t. Louis and Kansas City.

Following are the district sales of zinc and lead ores for the week ending January and lead ores for the week ending January 1, 1898, and total sales of the year 1897;

| Zinc ore. | Lead ore. | Value 370,000 \$ 284,100 288,420 49,320 14,180 10,000 1,437,810 460,320 274,730 225,000 258,840 60,500 44,600 35,400 Webb City ingheld . 24,360 Dist. total last week. 6,715,890 1,077,890 \$ 97,802 District total for 1897 363,122,394 61,652,720 \$4,807,911

GRILLROOM WILL BE CLOSED. Directors of Famous Princeton Inc Decide to Respect Wishes of

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 2.-It is practically an assured fact that the grillroom of the famous Princeton Inn will be closed. The directors of the inn are very reticent about the matter, and it is impossible to get them to say that it is a final order, but sources that are to be trusted it is safe to say that the grillroom will be closed per manently.

the Faculty.

say that the grillroom will be closed permanently.

This is merely the final stroke of attacks that have been made on the grillroom during the last six months. The trouble arose when former President Cleveland and Rev. Dr. Shields, of the theological seminary faculty, and also of the university faculty, signed the petition to renew the license of the Princeton Inn grillroom.

The university trustees met December 22 and decided to enforce the old university law relative to students frequenting drinking places or keeping liquor in their rooms. This law existed only in print previous to that time, and has been rarely enforced strictly. But, in view of the recent attacks unon Princeton, it was decided to enforce it strictly and impartially.

Now the board of governors has met and taken action. The governors of the inn are all Princeton graduates and thoroughly in sympathy with the best interests of the university. They have decided that, as the faculty is determined to enforce the rule, it is best to lend their ansistance toward enforcing it, and therefore they will make the great financial sacrifice of closing the doors of the grillroom. Then the students will have no temptations from this source whatever.

It has often been said that when the grill-

ever.

It has often been said that when the grillroom was closed the entire inn would be
closed and, as a matter of fact, this is to

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-0? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-0 you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-0 is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

John Fisher, Springheid, Mo., is at the Coates.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rohn, Boston, Mass., are at the Coates.
When you suffer from sick headache. dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Cartes Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.



fierce, unceasing conflict; every night leaves its multitudes of dead and dying. The horrors of war are no greater than the horrors of disease. If all the nations of the earth were at war against each other there would be no such carnage wrought within the year as that which is accomplished annually by one dread disease

consumption.

And yet this most fatal of all diseases is not without its remedy. It is no longer the irresistible destroyer that it was considered thirty years ago. An entirely new aspect is put upon the possibilities of this dreadful malady by the astounding remedial action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,

which cures consumption by nourishing the lungs with an abundant supply of pure, highly-vitalized blood.

This stops the formation of tuberculous matter, and builds up fresh tissue, muscular flesh and vital energy. It gives digestive power to the stomach which is too weak to assimilate only emplains.

nesh and vital energy. It gives digestive power to the stomach which is too weak to assimilate oily emulsions.

Miss Lucy Kloeffler, of Armada, Mich., writes "When I was about eight years of age I had inflammation of the lungs, and from that time up I was sick nearly all the time and had a doctor nearly all the time. I would take cold so easily it would go right to my lungs. At the age of nine-teen I was very had; there was pain in my lungs, tickling in my throat and my throat was studded with ulcers; there was hoarseness and partial suppression of voice, and difficulty of breathing. I doctored with one of our hest physicians and he said he could not help me and just prescribed cod liver oil and told my mother I could not live longer than three months. I kept getting weaker every day, when at last a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I thought there was no use, no more help for me as consumption was in our family. My father and also my sister died with it; but after taking the first bottle I seemed to feel better. My appetite was better and I kept right on taking it, with a bottle of the 'Pellets' once in a while, until I felt real well. Before taking it, I weighed one hundred and thirty. I have not had a cough this winter." real well. Before taking it. I weighed one hun-dred and ten pounds, after taking it, one hundred and thirty. I have not had a cough this winter."

WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

H. J. WHITTIER SENIOR IN AGE.

LONGEST ESTABLISHED.

<u>CURES</u>

NERVOUS DEBILITY. LOST MANHOOD.

VARICOCELE. QUICKNESS,

EMISSIONS

PROSTATITIS GLEET, SCROFULA,

SYPHILIS,

Consult the Oldest and Original Dr. H. J. Whittier first and time will be gained, money saved and

years of suffering averted. FACTS for Men, by mail, sealed, 6c stamps. Free at office. Consultation free and invited. Hours 9 to 4; 7 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.

10 West Ninth Street.

Call or write in strict confidence



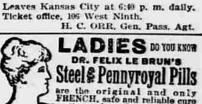
The only line running a Dining Car south of Kansas City. The only line running Through

Sleeper from Kansas City to Houston and Galveston. THE SHORTEST LINE TO

TEXARKANA, HOT SPRINGS, SHREVEPORT, HOUSTON. GALVESTON, LAKE CHARLES,

BEAUMONT, NEW ORLEANS

AND PORT ARTHUR.



are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, \$1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by The Diamond Drug Store, 904 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL.

H. A. Weber, Buffalo, is at the Coates, J. A. Munroe, Omaha, is at the Coates, Edward Gerard, New York, is at the C. McCullough, San Francisco, is at the

H. H. Bechwith, Carthage, Mo., is at the W. B. Reed, Kingston, N. M., is at the Coutes A. M. Longwill, Philadelphia, is at the Coates.

Thomas Claffery, St. Louis, is at the John Fisher, Springfield, Mo., is at the

John Fisher, Springfield, Mo., is at the Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rohn, Boston, Mass., are at the Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Donnely, New York, are at the Coates.